

Announcements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8-15—The Black Crook.
AMBERG THEATRE—8-15—Der Vogelhändler.
BIJOU THEATRE—8-30—A Society Fair.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8-15—The New South.
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.—
The Dore Gallery.
CASINO—8-15—Fencing Master.
CHICKERING HALL—3-30—Organ Recital.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—8-15—The Lost Paradise.
DUFFY'S THEATRE—8-15—The Bell's of the South.
The House.
EDEN MUSÉE—The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8-15—Deception.
GARDEN THEATRE—8-15—The Mountebanks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8-15—A Night at the Circus.
HARRISON'S THEATRE—8-15—The Mountebanks.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8-15—Mavroun.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—8-30—Cassio.
HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—Concert.
8-30—A Trip to Chautauque.
KOSTER & BIALZ—8-30—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2-15—Americans Abroad.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Taming Exhibition.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8-15—The 1st of Cham-
berlain.
MUSIC HALL—8-15—Concert.
PALMER'S THEATRE—8-15—Aristocracy.
PROCTOR'S THEATRE—12 m. to 10 p. m.—Opera and
Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—8-15—The Masked Ball.
STAR THEATRE—8-15—Home and Juliet.
TONY PASTORIS—2-15—Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8-15—Captain Hero, U. S. A.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8-15—Blue Jeans.

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the cold snap was that of our neighbors on Staten Island, who on account of the heavy ice in the bay were able to reach the city yesterday only with great difficulty and after prolonged delays.

Police Justice William H. Burke, who was appointed last week to succeed the lamented Duffy, appears bound to make a record that shall class him with the worst appointments in Mayor Gilroy's bad batch. He began his career on the bench on Wednesday, and signalized his first day by discharging two policy-dealers against whom strong evidence was presented. Fortunately, his power to do mischief was limited, for the Grand Jury yesterday indicted the two lawbreakers. Justice Ryan, one of the flowers of Mayor Grant's administration, seems to share with Burke the responsibility for this attempt to defeat the demands of the law.

The discussion in the Senate at Albany yesterday on Mr. McCarty's bill for the relief of the Brooklyn officials gave Senators Aspinall and O'Connor an opportunity to express their opinion of the bad work which has been going on at the other end of the Bridge and of the attempt to shield those responsible for it. Mr. McCarty denied that the measure would have any effect upon the indictments; but his denial is to be taken for what it is worth. The bill and an amendment proposed by Mr. O'Connor have gone before the Judiciary Committee. The passage of the bill will be delayed by this action, but not prevented, for orders have gone to Albany that it must be pushed through. Of the use that will be made of it then there can be no doubt.

It is an interesting and significant interview with a prominent Anti-Snapper which THE TRIBUNE prints this morning. It is not necessary for our Democratic friends to watch keenly or to listen intently to discern the signs and sounds of coming trouble. The crash of the breakers is loud, and the foam on the wave crests whiten the air. Mr. Cleveland has made up his mind that Mr. Crisp shall not be the Speaker of the next House, and that the Democratic machine in this State shall be broken. If Mr. Crisp and Mr. McLaughlin have sense enough to realize the danger that they are in, they will promptly go to work to save themselves from shipwreck. They are driving swiftly on a stern and rockbound coast, and their vessel is in imminent peril. Cool calculations of chances will lay heavy odds on the next President when the actual conflict comes.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REAL PURPOSE.

The smallness of the vote in the Democratic caucus among Mr. Murphy furnishes some basis for the theory that in committing himself in opposition to that gentleman as a candidate for United States Senator Mr. Cleveland had an ulterior object in view, and not any serious expectation of accomplishing immediate results. It does not appear that the friends of the President-elect exerted themselves at all to impress upon the members of the Legislature the necessity of conforming to his views of the situation. There was apparently no real effort to defeat Murphy's nomination or to meet the expressed wishes of Mr. Cleveland. There has been a good deal of hot talk in newspapers about Murphy's influence and the affront which would be offered to Mr. Cleveland by his nomination, and one would have supposed if that and the general tenor of conversation on the subject among Mr. Cleveland's close and intimate friends that there was a really serious purpose to defeat him. The event has disclosed that either there was no such purpose or that the President-elect is almost totally without influence in his own party. The latter now is fairly tenable. It seems certain that Mr. Cleveland's only part in the Senatorial canvass was to express his opinion of Murphy's unfitness. He did this after it had become evident to every one else, and must have been so to Mr. Cleveland himself, that Murphy had the machine at his back and had "fixed things" in such a way that opposition to him would be hopeless. Mr. Cleveland and his friends were so well aware of this that they made no effort whatever to defeat him.

And yet he took pains to publish his opposition to Murphy and to the majority of his own party in the Legislature when it apparently served no practical purpose. He was not drawn into it; his opinion was not even asked. On the face of it he seems to have burst into a peaceful situation without provocation, or so much as a protest even, and to have invited a quarrel. A quarrel for the mere sake of a quarrel, too, for the subsequent course of events indicates that neither he nor his friends had any intention of pursuing it to an immediate issue. Upon the supposition that he and his friends meant business and intended to draw the lines, and upon a square issue make at least a show of fighting a nomination he had declared to be unfit—even upon this supposition the general opinion was that he had made a bad blunder. In the public judgment it was anything but wise politics for the President-elect to throw himself into a contest in which he had no call to engage and before he had entered upon his office array against himself a powerful faction of his own party with the odds tremendously against him. There was no need of it for occasion for it. Why, then, did he do it? Was it the blunder of a self-conceited leader inflated with success, or was it the deliberate act of a shrewd and cunning politician, with a well-defined purpose?

Time alone can tell whether it was a blunder on Mr. Cleveland's part to start a quarrel in his own State at the beginning of his Administration. But in the light of events it seems clear that he had a purpose in it. The only rational explanation of his action is that he intends to cut loose from Tammany and the machine and use all his efforts and all the influence and power of his Administration against the faction which now controls the Democratic party and governs this city and State. In making known his wishes in the matter of the election of United States Senator he gave the Tammany people an opportunity, which he could hardly help knowing they would decline, to come over to him in a complete surrender. That must have been the meaning of his public announcement of his position on the Senatorial question. If they came to him, well and good; if not, he should construe it as opposition to him and his Administration, and they might expect no favors at his hands. The absence of any effort to defeat Murphy indicates that he was not so much set on that as on having Tammany understand distinctly his terms. Possibly he preferred they should be rejected, and by that means he should be relieved of its importunities for patronage and the embarrassment of its support. There are persons not remote from his confidence who express the belief that one of the things he has set himself to accomplish during his Administration is to clip the wings of this soaring Tammany organization and put the control of the party in the hands of his Mugwump and Anti-Snapper friends.

If this is his meaning, we shall have to await results to decide whether or not he has blundered. In any event, he has taken a step which is certain to make things lively for himself and his Administration.

AN OFFICIAL FINDING.

Not far from a year ago the Society for the Prevention of Crime through its president accused the Police Department of complicity with vice and disorder. An official uproar followed, but in due time a docile Grand Jury applied a grateful coat of whitewash to the municipal administration, and thus soothed the feelings of the lacerated. Their comfort and contentment did not last long, however, for a Grand Jury which was neither ignorant nor timorous made a presentment that fairly took the hide off, declaring in the plainest and most emphatic language that the police did in fact shield criminals for cash. And what a storm of protests and denials followed, so soon as the department had caught its breath! The community listened, but firmly refused absolution, knowing that the accusation was true.

Superintendent Byrnes came into power. His indignation at the charges brought against the force now under his command naturally enough suggested the belief that he would proceed steadily and serenely on the course which had been staked out so long, sustaining the old methods, keeping the old men in the old places, and thus in the most impressive manner defending the department by an exhibition of his own faith in its integrity and efficiency. But he no sooner felt the reins in his hands than he started the city by such a redistribution of his subordinates as amounted to a practical reorganization of the force, and by issuing orders which in themselves constituted an arraignment. He wasn't in earnest, many persons said, but merely thought it good policy to appear alert and held at the beginning of his administration. And there was a good deal to support this opinion of the performance, for as time went on he showed more and more displeasure at the acts and utterances of the society for the Prevention of Crime. But, on the other hand, nobody could fail to see that if he was satisfied with the department he was taking a queer way to show his approval. Transfers and promotions were frequent, and the police found the Superintendent's method of vindictive their honor very confusing and disagreeable. In fact they couldn't help feeling that if their treatment wasn't disciplinary it might just as well be, so far as their reputation and comfort were concerned. The climax came only a few days ago, when headquarters men under secret orders made a sudden and successful raid on a notorious and prosperous gambling shop, and the word went out that charges of the gravest character, involving two inspectors and several captains, were to be laid before the Police Commissioners by their faithful champion, the Superintendent.

There is no mistake in supposing that Mr. Byrnes has been engaged in a work of vindication during the last year. The mistake has been made by those who have thought that the police were being vindicated all this time. It is not the police, but Dr. Parkhurst and the outspoken Grand Jury that Superintendent Byrnes has been vindicating ever since he took command; and their vindication seems to be pretty complete and satisfactory. It is official too, and cannot possibly be disputed. Mr. Byrnes has filed a great many persons. It is a great pleasure to learn that he has not fooled himself.

THE SILVER BILL REPORTED.

The Silver Purchase Repeal bill has been reported by the majority of the Committee on Banking and Currency and placed on the calendar. At the same time Representative Townsend, of Colorado, has made a minority report which alleges that the majority has simply registered the edicts of a master, that the bill is intended to secure an exclusive standard and to suppress every effort for bi-metalism, and that its passage would produce widespread ruin.

The bill in question is the only one with which the public is much concerned. If the bill is a good one it makes little difference under what influences members favor it, in as it is important whether Mr. Townsend thinks it calculated to suppress or to promote bi-metallic efforts. His judgment on that point may not be infallible. Men of the highest distinction, who have consistently favored bi-metalism for many years, maintain that the continued purchase of silver by the United States constitutes the most serious obstacle to the restoration of silver by international agreement. Delegates to the Brussels Conference, who have closely observed the course of European Powers, avow the same belief. It is quite probable that these gentlemen may be more accurate in their judgment than the Representative from Colorado.

If the bill would bring widespread ruin in its train, not even the hope of great ultimate results in diplomacy might justify its passage. But here, again, the opinion of the Representative from Colorado is widely at variance from that of multitudes of men who have the best means of judging. Organizations of business men throughout the country, including some in the far West, have formally expressed their conviction that the passage of the pending bill is necessary to prevent serious evils. Bankers and financiers with few exceptions entertain the same conviction. The people who know most about the money markets and the forces which govern them are substantially united, those who are borrowers as well as those who are lenders, in the belief that the existing condition of uncertainty and distrust works much harm already, retards investments and loans in aid of enterprise, drives gold away to Europe, and thus threatens serious embarrassment in the future. If these men of practical experience and large knowledge are not strangely in error, the measure which Mr. Townsend opposes would quickly restore confidence, clear away the fear of a debasement of the currency, encourage loans and investments and start the country upon a more prosperous career. Possibly the business world is all wrong and Mr. Townsend alone is right, but Congressmen will admit that the weight of evidence is all the other way. It is not easy to believe that men who have great commercial obligations to conduct, or important manufacturing works to manage, have deliberately advised and earnestly urged a course which would bring upon them widespread ruin. Probably men who are borrowing and have need each year to borrow thousands of millions have taken all possible precaution to assure themselves about the result of the measure they advocate, and if it is one which would encourage their enterprises, improve their business and remove the dangers which they most apprehend, that measure can hardly be harmful to other classes in the country.

At Washington there is still some talk of compromise of the repeal of silver purchase provisions, with a revival of silver coinage under the Bland act at the rate of \$2,000,000 or \$4,000,000 per month with the issue of silver certificates. But this would not be a compromise. It would be a long step backward. In all probability the revival of coinage, whether at one rate or the other, would be decidedly more dangerous to a continu-

ance of the act now in force. Under that act the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are required and empowered to maintain the parity of gold and silver in circulation. It would be a mistake of the gravest kind to repeal that requirement and return to the coinage of dollars which, beyond a moderate amount, cannot be maintained at par with gold if thrust into circulation.

SAVE THE CITY HALL.

New-York's handsome, well-proportioned and venerable City Hall is threatened with destruction at the hands of Tammany. This vandalism has been warded off hitherto by the force of public opinion, which declared itself so unmistakably in opposition to the use of any part of the City Hall Park as a site for the municipal building which has been talked about for four or five years, that a law was passed requiring its erection elsewhere. That wise and wholesome law was, however, superseded just before the close of the last Legislature by one permitting the use of the little park for this purpose. At the meeting of the Municipal Building Commissioners on Wednesday—all the members being Tammany men except Controller Myers—not a word of opposition was uttered to the plan of Mayor Gilroy, although that official bluntly declared that he intended to tear down the edifice in which the meeting was being held.

Now, what do the people of the city propose to do about it? Will they stand with folded arms and closed lips while the City Hall is demolished and a huge Tammany pile erected in its place? The old scheme of enormous "wings" to the City Hall was intolerable enough, but it was by no means so bad as the destruction of that building entirely. This is the boldest outrage which Tammany Hall has yet undertaken, and it is not to be believed that it will be complacently submitted to by the people and taxpayers of New-York City. They have rights in this matter, and should feel bound to assert them. There must be prompt, vigorous and whole-souled opposition to the Tammany project if it is to be defeated. Citizens' meetings have been called heretofore on smaller provocation, and the course of legislation and public action thereby changed. An energetic course must now be adopted, and at once, if the salvation of the time-honored and artistic City Hall is secured.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

The citizens of Brooklyn have only to look the facts in the face in order to perceive how completely they are left at the mercy of knaves and plunderers. A corrupt combination is formed for padding municipal and county bills and dividing the profits. These bills are audited and paid by officials whose sworn duty it is to scrutinize them and to detect their fraudulent character. Under pressure of public expenses and suits instituted in the courts by private citizens, the Grand Jury indicts all who are implicated in the scandal with the single exception of the Mayor of Brooklyn. The Kings County delegation at Albany at once springs to the rescue of the political gang with which it is in close alliance. By pressing upon the Legislature the passage of an enabling bill for the condemnation of violations of law it seeks to nullify the indictments of the Grand Jury and to legalize every questionable act of its Aldermen, Supervisors and officials. The circle of robbery and larceny is squared. The four sides are framed, official convenience is a matter of protection and legislative condemnation.

A Brooklyn citizen who thinks soberly of these things is humiliated by the evidences of his helplessness. He is robbed and has no redress. Sworn officials betray their trust and neglect to protect him against robbery and rascality. He turns to the courts to have his wrongs righted and evil-doers punished; and a Grand Jury takes up his cause. But the indicted officials are not discomfited. They know that their representatives at Albany can be depended upon to upset the work of the Grand Jury, to condemn public robbery and official misconduct and to legalize branches of the law.

The same procedure was employed for the protection of Koch and others indicted in this town under the excise laws. There was legislation for their relief and the indictments were not pressed. The indicted officials in Brooklyn are counting confidently upon a similar collapse of the legal proceedings against them, criminal as well as civil, as soon as a relief measure shall be enacted for their benefit. If their hopes are fulfilled reflecting men will be convinced that legislation and municipal administration are alike directed and controlled for the protection of lawbreakers. If the investigations of Grand Jurors are to be brought to naught by enabling acts passed without reference to the unconstitutionality of ex post facto legislation, the thoughtful citizen will conclude that their deliberations may as well be restricted to ordinary criminal cases. Why should a Grand Jury pay any attention whatever to charges against public officials, if a Legislature can be depended upon to condone maladministration and rascality? It is a sheer waste of time and energy. Government by Ring and Gang might as well have a free field.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

The Tribune Almanac for 1893 is early in the field, and is incomparably the best manual of the kind published in the United States. Between the familiar green covers there are 350 pages containing a voluminous mass of current information on nearly every subject of public concern. So comprehensive is its scope and so thoroughly digested is the work in all its details that it constitutes a reference library by itself. The topical arrangement is developed with such orderliness that the book has the general effect of a series of well-filled shelves in which everything is to be found in its right place. At the end there is a carefully elaborated index, which serves the purpose of a complete catalogue of the library.

The Almanac opens with the calendar pages and the astronomical data for the new year. A complete list of titles of acts and joint resolutions passed during the first session of the LIID Congress follows, and is accompanied by an analysis of the more important measures, with the votes in contested cases. The next chapter records the proceedings and platforms of the National conventions of all parties, and presents also an epitome of the State platforms from Alabama and Wyoming. The election of United States Senators and the lists of the LIID and of the LIID Congress and of the principal officers, executive, judicial and diplomatic, comprise the next section. The military chapter includes a list of the principal officers of the Army, the department divisions, the organization of the West Point Academy and the payroll of the Army. This is followed by a similar chapter devoted to the Navy. Appended to these tables are lists of the Foreign Consuls and the District-Attorneys of the United States.

A new division of the work opens with the schedules of the Reciprocity treaties negotiated under the last Tariff act, and statistics of trade under those conventions. Then follows a valuable series of tables relating to the foreign trade of the United States, the imports and exports of specie, the internal revenue receipts, the Congressional appropriations, the public debt, the indebtedness of foreign nations and the annual interest charge of the Nation and the States.

An exhaustive analysis is given of the money in the Treasury and in circulation from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1892, with annual averages per capita. To this are added tables showing the gold and silver coinage from 1793 to 1892. The Sinking Fund statistics and values of foreign coins. A complete budget of banking and public land statistics is accompanied by a full digest of the census tables relating to population, of the immigration statistics since 1820, and of the assessed value of property in all the States. The most valuable chapter is devoted to the military statistics of the Civil War, and the latest figures of the Pension Office. Business failures and many other matters of interest to commercial men are dealt with exhaustively.

Another conspicuous section of the Almanac is that in which the popular and electoral vote for President is treated in the historical method and the qualifications for voting, ballot and registry systems of the various States are explained. It includes also lists of the State officers throughout the Union, an analysis of property exemptions from taxation in States and Territories, and a digest of the naturalization laws. A complete review of the World's Fair organization occupies eleven full pages, including a diagram of the grounds. Lists of members of National and State committees of all political parties attest the non-partisan character of the work. Among the miscellaneous information may be noted a most important statistical exhibit of the membership of religious bodies, which has never before been published; a list of the universities of various denominations; lists of the postal, copyright, marriage and divorce laws, and notices of historical societies, Masonic bodies and labor and farmers' organizations. There is a complete record of the chief sporting events of the year, including the turf, baseball, bicycling and chess. To this extraordinary array of detailed information respecting all matters of current interest are added elaborate election returns from